BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE CROWNING GRACE.-TO THE LA-THE CROWNING GRACE.—TO THE LAmines.—The new Riding Hats of the season, resembling in
contour and finish that presented to Mille Lino, have been
designed by Genin as more suitable for expectan exerties in warm weather. The color of these elegant chapeaux varies from drab to delicate pearl, with gracefully
drooping plumes to accord Ladies are respectfully is visited
to call and examine these fabrics of picturesque appearance, which are got up with good taste and artistic taient.

N.B.—A choice number of French Riding Walps and
Gauntlets of many varieties, are ready to select from at
GENIN'S, 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's

THE KOSSUTH HAT .- We are gratified to announce, that we are now fully prepared to supply the increasing demand for this new, unique and appropriate. Hat. Gentlemen, who regard propriety of shape, a fit element in the combination of a light and beautiful. Hat, are invited to examine them. Hat. Genuemen, who regard propriety of shape, a men-ment in the combination of a light and beautiful Hat, at havited to examine them. WARNOCKS, all 3t Hatters, Irving House, Broadway.

CHILDREN'S HATS.—LEARY & Co.,
Hatters, and leaders of fashion for Gentlemen's Hats, 3, 4
and 5 sator House, will offer this day a variety of new
and beautiful Children's Hats.

all if

SPRING STYLE OF STRAW HATS FOR CHILBERS — The subscriber has just received several cases of Boys' and lufants Straw Hais. His stock of these articles embraces every style and variety. Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine this rich and varied stock of Summer Hais for Children. WM. BANTA 10 Canal, corner of Wooster-st.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS .- 3,000 Yards at Sand 4 shillings per yard-New Spring Patterns—at 9 Sowery, HIRAM ANDERSON'S, three, four and six fee wide. S.060 Yards English Floor Oil Cloths, twelves twenty-four feet wide. Elegant Marbie, Tapeatry, and Chintz patterns, 6 to 8 shillings per yard. Go and see them.

N. P. H. BARRETT & Co.-Children's

Spring CLOTHING .- Our select and extensive stock of Clothing for the season is now ready, comprising all the latest style of garments of the day, and everything that is new and chaste in goods to be found in this or European markets.

1. Market 1 m. 33 and 35 John-si. cor. of Nassan-st.

LADIES' RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTS. -invaluable to ladies as a protection to the hands is house-cleaning, gardening, care of flowers, &c. &c. In wearing they bleach the hands snowy white. For sale low at HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER'S, 347 Broadway.

LADIES' SHOES-GENT'S BOOTS .--- A LADIES' SHOES— GENT'S BOOTS.—A.

LADIES' SHOES— GENT'S BOOTS.—A.

ples and particular about their Hoot gear." Exactly what will please and satisfy a refined taste in this matter is very difficult to find. But the very floces, the most genteel, foliable and admirable workmanship in ladies' shoes and galters, is to be found at the splendid establishment of Mr. Ca.

MILL, 37 Broadway. For gentlemen, he has just imported from Parls an invoice of fine call boots of the most exquisite finish, made of the most beaufulful material ever used for such a purpose. The prettlest boots ever seen in this country are now for sale at

SPRING SILES .- Crape Shawls, Barege de Laines, Poplins, Printed Muslins, Silk and Linen Lus-ters, Falm leaf Shawis, Parasols, Bareges, Black Silks, Grenadines, and other new styles of dress and fancy goods —some of the richest and cheapest ever seen in this city. al4 2thj G. M. BODINE, 325 Grand-st., cor. of Orchard.

PINEAPPLE DRESS GOODS, India

Mull Muslins, Camer's Hair Shawls, Real Madras Handkerchiefs, Leghorn Flats
The only good assortment of the above goods in this city
are offered at half their real value, as they will be removed
from the City in three weeks. Also, at the same establishment, a general assortment of French, English, German,
Scotch, Swiss, India Dry Goods, and
CANTON VASES AND CROCKERY.

FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS at Retail. 5.000 yards, seasoned, at Ss. per yard.
Tapestry Carpets at 9s. per yard.
Three ply at 8s. per yard.
Ingrain at 4s. and 5s. per yard.
BAILEY & BROTHERS, 454 Pearl-st.

ALL WOOL INGRAIN CARPETING .- 20,000 Yards of the most beautiful patterns of Ingrain Carpeting at is per yard, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, 99 Bowery, the cole-brated cheapest Carpet Establishment is the United States, 16,000 yards Ingrain Carpeting, 2s, 3s, and 3s 66 per yard, 1,000 pairs Window Shades, 8s to 16s per pair; Hearth Rugs 20s. Remember 99.

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Clinton Hall, 131 Nassau-et near the Park.

Families wishing a good and pure article of Pale, Yellow or Brown Soap, free from fish oil and other impure and offensive ingredients—also white scented and all the fine Soaps for follet and bath use, can obtain them at my manufactory, Nos. 108, 110 and 112 Gilff at. Goods sentiree of charge to all parts of New-York and Brooklyn. [all 2w] W. HULL'S SON.

TWENTY-ONE YEARS AT 707 GREENwith rew Carpets and Dry Goods — J. H. Townsend & Co having finished their new Carpet Room, and fided it with new Carpets. Oil Cloths and Rugs, and filled the old Store with new Siks, new Shawis, and plenty of other new goods from suction, invite the public to give them. at 131 31 31.

Oil Floor Cloth and Paper Hangings in any quantity to suit purchasers, at less prices than they can be obtained elsewhere.

a7 61M WAS*

J. G. GILBERT, 216 Pearl st.

\$100,000 Worth Carpetings, Oil Gloths, &c., at the Wholesale Warerooms of William McGroary, 136 William st., 3d d sor from Fullon-st, are now thrown open. The large stock of Carpeting, Oli Cloths &c., will be retailed cheep for cash. Those in want would do well to call early and examine the Carpetings. 37 ImMonWeda Sar.

EVERY MAN HIS LANDLORD. - The S JESSURUN, Secreta y. Office, 8 Clinton court, Beekman st

Patent Tapestry Three-ply and Patent Tapestry Irgrain Carpeting at the famous Carpet Establishmen by Bowery-HIRAM ANDERSONS.

Establishmen by Carpets and 9 shillings per yard, Information of the Carpets and 9.2, 3, 4 and 5 shillings, Floor Off Cloths S and 4 shillings per yard.

HEAD-QUARTERS REMOVED .- KELTY HEAD QUARTERS REMOVED.—RELTY
& FERGISON'S Wholesale and Retail Winnow Shade
Store, 191 Becopoway.—Perils wanting
and Shade Trimmings, an find the best assortment in the
city, as above. Deables, supplied. No second profits. All
Shades warranted to stand any climute. Some new patorus of Port, Birds and Flowers that cannot be seen at
any other store. Prices lower than elsewhere. Call and
sails y yourselves.

LOOKING-GLASS WAREHOUSE .- RICH-LOOKING-GLASS WAREHOUSE.—RICHBLOOKING-Glasses and importer of Looking-Glasses and importer of Looking-Glasses Flates,
BCOrdiand-st. N. Y. has now in store a splendid assortances to Ornamentod, Plain Pler and Mantel Glasses.
Also an unusual large stock of Mahogany Frame Glasses, suitable for the Western and Southern trade. Jobbers and desiers in general will do well to call and examine this stock and prices previous to purchasing elsewhere, as their facilities for manufacturing and importing their own Plates enable them to sell lower than any other house in Macity. this city.

(as a may be a markets, would do well to call.)

Wonderful Sale of English Three Ply and lograin Carpeting next week at the eight spacious sales rooms of the celebrated Cheapest Carpet Establishment in the United States. No. 98 Sowery High and Novason's. Families and housekeepers should embrace this rare opportunity of selecting from the largest and cheapest assort meant to be found in this city.

12 21

GOURAUD'S Liquid Hair Dye will change red, light or gray hair to a brown or black the instant it is applied. No stations the akin, no disturbing the color, by washing daily with soap and water, no dirt, the drying in the sun, no trouble, nor any pay taken if not satisfactory to the user. Dr. Fallix Gouraco's known eminence as a chemical philosopher is a guarantee that next to his lastian Medicated Soap the above is the ne plus ultra of its useful inventions. Found only at Dr. Gouraco's old esablished Laboratory, 67 Walker-st, near Broadway as if

WATTS'S NERVOUS ANTIDOTE .- The demand for this extraordinary discovery being so great. It is necessary to make the following regulation. Wholesa'e orders must be sent to the Depot, 102 Nassaust. Single dozen, \$2, three dozen, \$2, greas, \$34. The poor will be furnished graits, between the hours of 9 and 12 M only, in the basenest, 424 Green witebat, where the Doctor can be consulted from 12 M. to 3 P. M. Single bottle, \$1. Ladies can confer with a most experienced matron. al 2 St.

Life is a stage on which we all must lay a part, and every character the imagination can por-tray will be found upon its boards. Death, however, often causes some to make a basity exit, or disease renders others mises able and unhappy while life remains. Those who are suffering from Dyspepsis, Liver Complaint, or other troubles arising from disordered of gestion, should use Hoodand's German Bitters, prepared and sold by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 120 Arch st., Philadelphia. These Bitters have received then highest commendation from persons who have tried them, and are unsequalled in their qualities. For sale in this city by A. B. & D. Sands, 100 Fulton-st.; C. H. Rine, 182 Sross, way; and by the dragglists generally. For particulars see advertisement.

WONDERFUL INVENTION!—There is in Wonderful Invention:—There is in town a marier piece of mechanism invented by Dr. H. K. ROOT of 512 Broadway, New-York. It seems to be an invaluable and indispensable guide in the treatment and cure of Consumption. What the compass is to the mariner, or the telescope is to the astronomer, the ANT-Consumption. What the compass is to the mariner, or Consumption. When the concessful treatment of Consumption. It merits the approbation of the most learned Professors of Physiology, in its philosophy and utility. The Doctor claims the bignest laurels of this profession in correctly ascertaining and curing Consumption, and his Barometer is as perfect a test in a thousand different cases of Consumption, as a pair of scales to ascertain the weight of as many persons. We have learned that his remedies are vegetable, and his system of practice is based on furtishing the lungs with a pienty of air, and the body with pure and rich blood. The Barometer is splendially ornamented with pearl, and is a great curiosity. Where will investions and improvements end Dr. H. K. ROOT, the great Consumption and Blood Doctor, has returned to his office, 512 Broadway, New-York, and is unequalled in the successful treatment of all Pulmonic affections. A word to the wise is sufficient.

THE PROGRESS OF DESTRUCTION.-It THE PROGRESS OF DESTRUCTION.—44 is said that when Alexander supposed himself the conquertor of the world, he sighed for more worlds to conquer, and our friend Lyon of 120 Broadway, having fairly got the upper hand of the bed-bugs and cock roaches on this countert has sent-several canisters of his famous "Magnetic Fowder" to London, where, with the sanction of the Central anthority here, they will be approved, we have no doubt; so that in all probability Lyon will be victor over the annoying lissets of two worlds—the Old and the New. One grand recommendation of the powder is that it may be asfely used in families, as it does not produce any evil effects when eaten by man.

Furniture at Auction, at 89 Murrayst, corner of Greenwich, on Monday next, at 10 oclock, the entire Furniture of the fan ily, and will comprise in part of beantiful Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Oli Cloths, elegant Mahogany Bedstead, Gonic style, mahogany and corried maple Chairs, mabble top Pier tables, dining do, selerdid mahogany Sofas and Rocking Chairs, French Window Shades Hall Lamps, Beds and Bedding, and parlor and kitchen Furniture of all kinds. Caralogues ready 19 o'clock; sale at 10 o'clock precisely. By all 34" GERARD & BOTTS.

HIGHLAND NURSERIES. NEWBURGH.

N Y (late A J. Downing & Co.)—The proprietors of this old and celebrated establishment, begiesse to inform Dealers and Planters.

of Trees, that their stock for Spring Planting is unusually large and line, and consists of all the leading standard varieties of

ristics of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, in cultivation, both native or foreign, in the United States For farther particulars see Catalogue, (a new edition just issued) which will be furnished all post-paid applicant to general advertisements in the "Horticulturist," Cultivator," and other horticultural and agricultural peri-

"Cultivator," and other horsicultural and agricultural periodicals of the country.

The facilities are such for reaching Newburgh, that persons can leave New-York nearly every hour in the day, from 7 A M to 5 P.M. by either the Hudson River or New-York and Eric Hallroads, or steamhosts in from two to three hours. Freight of goods paid to New-York.

as ThMaw."

A SAUL & CO.

ELEGANT CARPETING.—PETERSON & HUMPHERY 379 Broadway, have just received, per packet ahip Washington, a choice and select assortment of new and elegant Velvet and Tapestry, Carpets, new patterns and brilliant colors, which will be sold at prices that defy competition.

\$20 REWARD .- Lost on the 9th or 10th inst, a single Stone Diamond Breast Pin. The above reward will be paid to any one who will return the same to Daaren, Clark & Co. 45 Broadway.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM .- "All that Glitters is not Gold" will be repeated this evening. This seems to be the favorite drams of the mass, from the evidences of the popularity manifested in every quarter. This afternoon the pleasing comedy of 'A Soldier for fove,' together with the musical farce of "Wandering Minstrel." Be present.

Now is the Season to fresh paper your rooms and put up new window shades, so as to look amart for the summer. Good housewives who need these articles, will of focuries go where they can get the cheapest, if they are equally as good. Then let them call on John Gresson, 245 Greenwich-st between Murray and Robinson ats who has a large variety of paper hangings, window shades, cords, tassels, brasses, &c. a16 1th

We invite the attention of capital-We invite the attention of capitalunimproved and
unimproved City Property, to be sold by Antheny J.
Bleecker, This Day, at 12 o'clock, at the Merc'antiExchange, consisting of the Leasehold premise, 252 Houston-at, 27 East Broadway, and 266 Broomest; also the
2 houses and lots in fee known as 166 and 162 Wooster at
1 building lot on Etghiesenth at, near the Fifth-aronne, 30
lots of ground on the block bounded by the Sixth and Seventh ava. and Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth six. 3 lots on Fortyfourth at, near the Fifth aronne; 4 lots on Fifty-inith-at,
near Broadway; 4 lots on Fifty-fifth-at, near Broad way;
2 lots on Fifty-seventh at, near Seventh-avenue; 5 lots on
Forty-pidth-at, near Eleventh-avenue; and 2 houses and
lots in the village of Richmond, Staten Island. Maps of
the above lots can be had at the anction rooms, 7 Broad-at11,569]

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 14.

The next number of The Tribune for European circulation, will be issued on WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock. It will contain all the latest news up to the time of going to press. The Baltic sails from this port on Wednesday, at 12

CONNECTICUT.-The full vote of New London County for Congress is as follows:

Bliss (Whig).....3,829 Houghton (Opp.)..3,637 Bliss's majority......292.

Heaton (Whig) is elected from the XVIth District, which was reported to have chosen Judd Opp.) Heaton's majority is from 14 to 21. The New-Haven Palladium has full returns, and makes

There is an attempt made to unsettle the District which elected Taintor over Catlin in Windham County. Unless the returns sent thence are utterly fallacious, Taintor is elected.

NORTH CAROLINA .- Hon. JOHN R. J. DANIEL (Opp) is a candidate for re-election in the VIth (Raleigh) District. Dr. HENRY M. SHAW of Currituck, is the Opposition candidate in the IXth (Northampton) District, now represented by Hon David Outlaw (Whig.)

Hoster- 1 put thes new to thy book oath; deay it if then Fairing, to the Justice: - My lord, this is a poor, mad soul; and

The Courier and Enquirer saw fit, on the 3d inst. to allude to the contemplated visit of the Editor of The Tribune to Europe, and express a hope that he would extend his tour to Austria and Hungary, in order to disabuse himself of his impression that the cause of Hungary, as represented by Kossuth and his compatriots in the late struggle with Austria, was the cause of National and General Freedom. The Courier and Enquirer thereupon proceeded to set us right with regard to the origin and causes of that memorable contest, asserting that the basis of the quarrel was an attempt by Austria to destroy the exclusive privileges of the Magyar Race in Hungary by extending equal privileges and Universal Suffrage to the hitherto subject and oppressed Slavonic Races. Says The Courier: "The Hangaranas are a brave and galant people; and the Magnarshan that as much right to linear upon retaining in their own hands the power which had always been theirs, as the white pupulation of the Southern States would have the right to reserve exclassion of sufficient to their always been theirs, as the white pupulation of the Southern States would have the right to reserve exclassion of a region of the states of the states of the served Government would be good cause for receiving and all the work would respect them for reseating it. And this is precessly what dwe true dot, lineally and in definite of the smisent Constitution of Humagnar and the vested rights of the Magnar race. This gave freedom and squal rights to the Simonski races—the Creations and of the vested rights of those who had for centuries governed the column. This was lawright and galantify resisted and all Christiansion admired the indomntable courage of a canon dump battle for its amount rights for the true was true not called upon to sympathics with their resistance in score which gave political freedom to the great majority of the people of Humagnar; "The heavy distance an asymmetric Resistance." To these distinct averments we (the next

morning) made answer that

morning) made answer that

"The prefence of granting Uninersal Suffrage in Hungary was not resorted to by Austran fall long after the breaking out of the Wer in Hungary, not creen till after she had been severely flogged in her simple handed confect with the Hungarians. That it was only a presence even he must allow. For Austria is, by Russie's help, completely triumphant, and the last shadow of resistance to her away has long since vanished; yet up to this day the Hungarians have had nothing but the promise of Government by Universal Suffrage or any form of Self-Government. Will our Diplomatic friend be good enough to meet us explicitly on these vital points We ask him to give the date of the rupture between Hungary and the Austrian Court, and along with it the date of the decree of Universal Suffrage in Hungary by Austria, and then tell us when this paper grant of Universal Suffrage became anything more than a paper programme, as in to the oath to respect the Hungarian Countitution, appoint some but Hungarians to office in Hungary, &c. &c. which Austrian Kings have regularly sworn and broken for centuries past"

-Here you see the issue distinctly made up-The Courier asserting that the Hungarian struggle had its ontoin in an illegal attempt by Austria to give Freedom and Equal Rights (for which that journal declares them utterly unfit) to the Slavonian population of Hungary, and the resistance thereto of the Magyar aristocracy, contending lawfully and gallantly for their "ancient Constitution " and " vested rights ; " The Tribune, on the contrary, contending that such could not have been the origin of

the contest for two reasons : viz. 1. The War between Hungary and Austria broke out long before Austria made any pretence of giving " freedom and equal rights to the Slavonic Races," and

2. In point of fact, she never did any such thing, but merely issued a paper constitution in the crisis of the struggle, to which, up to this moment, she has never given the least practical validity, nor manifested any disposition to carry into effect.

If these two averments are sustained, do they not completely confute the Courier's assertions and invalidate its whole line of argument? Most surely, an illegal decree issued by an Austrian monarch in March-1849, cannot have been the cause of a conflict which commenced in the autumn of 1848. Is it not so?

But is not the other point equally clear ? Austria, it is assumed by The Courier, desired to emancipate the Slavonians-to grant them Universal Suffrage, Equal Rights with the Magyars, and Political Freedom. This desire was expressed in an Imperial decree dated March 4th, 1849. Within a few months thereafter. Hungary was utterly crushed by the immense armies of Russia and Austria, aided by the Slavonian tribes and the treason of Gorgey. Since that event, the Emperor's fiat has been omnipotent and unresisted throughout Hungary and its former dependencies, and whatever he has willed has been done. Now where are the political freedom and equal rights of the Slavonians and other Races in Hungary? We see equal subjugation, equal absence of political freedom, equal slavery; but where is the universal suffrage? where is the freedom? In vain did we call the attention of The Courier most emphatically to these points. It has room for nine vast columns of aspersions on the fallen and libels on the patriot dead : but on the vital, controlling points of the controversy, it stands mute! It blindly but fully admits its error in asserting the precedence of the Austrian decree of equality to the breaking out of the War; and, by absolute silence with regard to the sincerity and reality of the Imperial grant of a popular Constitution to Hangary in March, 1849, it clearly gives up that point also. Though we published its former article in fall, it finds room in its nine columns for no paragraph of our reply, which is mainly devoted to aspersing the motives and blackening the characters of the heroic, unfortunate Magyars. This, by the help of the entire Despotic press of Europe and its few but unscrupulous echoes in America, is not difficult. A civil war is apt to be sanguinary; a 'War of Races,' however excited, is certain to be so. Unquestionably, acts of outrage and cruelty were perpetrated during the conflict under color of zeal for the Hungatrated during our Revolutionary struggle, and we could not expect it to be otherwise in Hungary. But was there ever anything in the history of civilized man equal in cowardly ferocity, in fiendish cruelty, to the shooting and hanging in cold blood of nearly all the general officers of the Hungarian armies who had been surrendered, while still at the head of a powerful force, by Görgey? There is not on earth The Cause of Hungary and its American | a human being who believes that Kossuth and his compatriots, had they triumphed, would thus have massacred in cold blood their captured and utterly helpless foes.

If there be any lover of Human Liberty who doubts whether the case of Kossuth was or was not that of Freedom, we ask him simply to inquire and consider who are now the assailants and who are the defenders of that cause. The world of Opinion is to-day divided as cleanly on this question as on any-those who exulted in the successes and lamented the reverses of the Republicans of France, Italy, Germany, &c. being uniformly the vindicators of fallen Hungary, while the champions of Despotism where it prevails and its apologists and servitors in freer countries-the men who shouted over the reestablishment of Papal despotism in Rome, and had no word of condemnation for the infamous treason which more recently prostrated the Democracy of France by depriving one-third of her electors of their Constitutional right of Suffrage, and which is now plotting a still further usurpation of the People's Rights by so bewitching the Constitution as to perpetuate the worthless Louis Napoleon's power until such time as Monarchy may openly supplant it-the men who looked on while the liberties of Prussia, Wurtemberg. Baden,-were successively crushed by the grossest perfidy on the part of their Christian kings and princes; and even on that crowning outrage, the subjugation by the bayonets of allied foreign despots of the People, the Magistracy and even the Military of Hesse Cassel, all united and unanimous in insisting that their Prince should simply obey the Constitution which he had sworn to support-just that and nothing more-all who openly gloried in or skulkingly connived at these outrages of Despotism, now lead the kennel which is baying on the track of the hapless Kossuth and his compatriets, and seeking to blacken Freemen. In this, they cannot, they must

-One word about the ancient Constitution of Hungary, which the Magyars are accused by some very new-fledged Reformers of regarding and upholding with an intense, fanatical devotion. The simple fact is that, imperfect as it was, it was the sole barrier between them and an Asiatic despotism. That Constitution was precious | yar should be the official language of Hun-

in their sight, because it limited and defined the powers of their Austrian Kingsbecause it proved that Hungary was no province, no department of Austria, but an independent Kingdem, which had chosen a succession of Austrian princes for its chief magistrates on certain specified conditions, to which conditions each of them must, not in Austria but in Hungary, subscribe and swear before he was legally King of Hungary. Can any marvel that a proud and martial people, who had been obliged to struggle for centuries against a perpetual conspiracy of their Kings to subvert their Constitution and liberties, and reduce Hungary to the condition of a mere province of a despotic empire like Bohemia or Gallicia, should cling to that Constitution as the sheet-anchor of their National

Yet it is false, grossly false, that the Magvars have uniformly resisted Reforms in that Constitution. On the contrary, they have repeatedly, by the official acts of their Diets, called their Kings' attention to the necessity of such Reforms, and urged their adoption; but they have from time to time been evasively put off. or the Diets arbitrarily adjourned by the sovereign. But at length, in glorious 1848, there were signs throughout Europe of a general upheaval-of the People growing too mighty for the Despots. Austria felt the impulse; so, of course, did long patient Hungary. Her Diet was discussing and urging Radical Reforms before the Revolution of February in France; and in March of that year, the Diet matured and adopted a series of Constitutional Reforms whereof the following are the most essential:

1. A distinct Constitutional Ministry for Hungary, responsible to the Nation through the Diet.
2. The extension of the Right of Suffrage to EVERY CITIZEN OF HUNGARY, without distinction of caste or race, involving an entire abolition of the

of caste or race, involving an entire abolition of the political privileges of the Nobles.

3. A Reformed System of Taxation, so that all the People and all the Property in Hungary were thenceforth subject to equal assessment, whereby all the exemptions and privileges hitherto enjoyed by the Nobles were utterly abolished.

4. Abolition of the Urbarial or Feudal relations.

existing between the Peasants and the Nobles, whereby the Rents previously due from the Peasants to the Nobles were abolished, the State dertaking to compensate the latter.

5. Abolition of Tithes.

6. Abolition of the Censorship and the estab-lishment of Freedom of the Press—no penalties to be inflicted for its alleged abuse except on the verdict of a Jury.
7. Establishment of a National Guard, to guard

the internal peace and security of the Country-See Count Teleki's Statement, also Dr. Schutte's

These great Reforms were debated between the 18th and 23d of March-more strictly the first was perfected on the 19th, and all adopted by both Houses of the Diet with almost entire unanimity and deep enthusiasm, although many of those who voted for them were reduced from wealth to poverty thereby. There was not one particle of them all which increased the privileges of the Nobles or of the Magan the contrary, they all tended to abolish and efface all distinctions of Race or Caste previously existing in Hungary. Every syllable applied equally to Croatia. Transylvania, and the districts most thoroughly Slavonian with those mainly inhabited by Magyars. There was no assumption of superiority for any Race, but a renunciation of such as had existed .-And all this, bear in mind! in March. 1848-one year before the "illegal" and utterly fallacious pretense of granting Freedom and Equality to the then victorious Hungarians by the Emperor of Austriamonths before there was any "War of Races in Hungary," or any commotion tending thereto.

-But how came there to be what is called a . War of Races' there at all?

Simply through the cold-blooded craft and perfidy of the Austrian Court. The Emperor approved and signed these Reforms April 11th, 1848, at a time when (as is alleged by his apologists) his Austrian throne was tottering, and he could not well refuse Hungary anything that she chose to demand. But the immediate danger of a Democratic reconstruction of Austria passed away, and then the Court set to work to recall its concessions to Hungary, as so many Kings and and Courts have done in other cases. To this end, Jellachich was sent into Croatia to stir up a . War of Races' there-Croatia being no independent State, as Hungary was, but as integral a portion of Hungary as Long Island or St. Lawrence County is of this State .-Brownson's Review, quoted approvingly by The Courier, admits and justifies this Kingly treachery, pleading that the signature of the late Emperor to the Hungarian Reforms was invalid, because it was not countersigned by the Austrian Ministry! Wretched as this plea is, it is conclusive as to the bad faith it attempts to justify. And thus, just as in Gallicia some years before, the Court set to work to inflame the ignorant and ferocious borderers of Croatia, Syrmia, &c., with jealousy and hatred of the Magvars, who were falsely accused of seeking to trample the Slavonian Races under foot by the very Reforms which had ensured

their complete emancipation! -The pretexts for the Croatian Insurrection, when sifted, amount simply to this -The Hungarian Diet enacted that thereafter the Magyar language should be used their names even with our Republican in the official proceedings and documents of the Country. The Magyars were Five Millions; they were the ascendant Race: while no other language was spoken by nearly so large a portion of the whole People. Hithertothe Latin language had been the official medium of intercourse, though it was probably the mother tongue of no part of the Nation. It was no greater hardship for the Slavonians that the Maggary than it is for the Germans, French and Norwegians that the English shall be the official language of Pennsylvania, Louisiana, Missouri and Wisconsin. Several years were allowed by the Diet before this act should so take effect as to disqualify officers who could not speak and write the Magyar tongue. Perhaps it was imprudent in the Diet to make this change at the time; but it certainly tends to prove that they had no intention of breaking with Austria and no suspicion that she meditated a treacherous foray upon them. It was right that Hungary should keep her records and transact her official business in a living larguage-right that the native tongue of a majority of her Diet and a larger number of her people than could converse in any other should be that language-but it was obviously putting a powerful weapon into the hands of Austria and her minions to decree it on the verge of a sanguinary struggle. We think it would not have been done had the pendency of that struggle been suspected. And now look at another point. A race

ruling subject races never, so far as we remember, consented to adopt a neutral language for its official proceedings, but has always prescribed and employed its own. The Courier (premising that the designation Slavonian is derived from a common root with Sclaves or Slaves, which the Slavonians indignantly, and we think instly, deny, affirming that the radix is slava, signifying fame, or glory) asserts that the Slavonic tribes in Hungary were literally slaves, held in abject bondage by the Magyars, who had for eight centuries enjoyed and abused unlimited power over them. We ask every candid, intelligent reader to weigh with this the conceded fact that the Magyar has NOT been the official language of Hungary throughout the period of alleged Magyar mastery and Slavonian servitude. No clear-sighted student of History will need more than this to assure him that the tale of Magyar domination and Slavonian abasement is false. The Magyars were the dominant race in Hungary just as the Anglo-Saxon is here or in California; but its members had no legal ascendancy as Magyars; and that which many of them enjoyed as Nobles was freely surrendered by the Diet's Reform of 1848. And it is worthy of note that the Editor of The Courier speaks of the exultation of a Slavonian peasant who drove him over the bridge at Buda-Pesth at seeing a Magyar Noble paying toll as well as himself-the Editor evidently supposing that this equality was established by Emperor Franz-Joseph's "illegal" constitution of 1849, when in fact it had been decreed by the Magyar Diet of Nobles long

-But space fails, and we must draw to close. In his former article, the Editor of The Courier affected to speak with "the highest respect" of the Magyars' struggle for "their ancient rights," and volunteered the assertion that "Kossuth and his colaborers were wise in refusing to grant equality of rights, because the mass of the People are the most ignorant of any in Europe, and utterly unfit to govern themselves." But in his second article he seems to forget all this, and assails Kossuth and his compatriots violently for not doing what he had before asserted they ought not to have done, (although, by the way, they had done it.) What justice can be expected from such an adversary as this !

We will but allude to one exhibition of his malevolence. Kossuth is charged, by the plainest implication, with having plotted and effected the murder of Counts Lemberg and Latour! Now Latour was killed in an insurrection at Vienna, Kossuth being two hundred miles distant, and with not the remotest chance of knowing that any such man as Latour was being or would be killed at Vienna. He might with equal plausibility be accused of suborning the London brewers to flog Marshal Haynau,

As to Marshal Count Lemberg, the case was this: Jellachich, unlawfully created Ban of Croatia, had raised the standard of revolt in that martial province, and, taking the Hungarians completely by surprise, had marched into the very heart of their country before any means were provided for resisting him. The head of the Hungarian Administration was the Palatine. an Austrian Archduke, who (like his relative the Emperor) was very free in issuing Proclamations denouncing Jellachich as a traiter, but did nothing more; while the Ban was proclaiming that he was in the Emperor's service and confidence, commissioned to crush the rebellious Magyars! All this time, the relations between the Hungarian Ministry and the Austrian Court were ostensibly friendly; the Diet having, under Kossuth's advice, refused to recall the Hungarian troops serving Austria in Italy, lest it should compromise their good understanding with the monarch. But, when Jellachich had advanced unresisted to within a short distance of Pesth, the Austrian Marshal Count Lemberg appeared in that city, commissioned by the Emperor-King to take command of all the Hungarian forces, although the Emperor had no right to make any such appointment without the approval of his Hungarian Ministry. At once the truth flashed on all Patriot minds-"Hungary is betrayed-the Austrian Court is treacherous-Lemberg is sent here to obtain command unconstitutionally of our Armies, and unite with Jellachich in crushing our liberties and canceling the Diet's great Reforms which the Emperor-King has sanctioned." At once there was in-

tense excitement and alarm; for if Lemberg obtained control of the troops Liberty was at an end. An excited mob gathered in the streets, surrounded the carriage of Lemberg as he was passing nto Pesth, dragged him to the ground and killed him. It was all the work of a mo. ment-Kossuth was not in Pesth but at Czegled, many miles distant, busily haranguing and rallying the people to arm and resist Jellachich. He returned to Peath immediately on hearing of the tragedy, expressed great sorrow for its occurrence, and moved in the Diet a searching inquiry in order to bring the slayers of Lemberg to justice-which, however, was never effected; the battle in which Jellachich was signally routed and driven out of Hungary occurring immediately and changing the face of affairs. The routed insurgent fled to the Austrian Court, which had lately denounced him as a traitor, and was received as a champion and a martyr! Henceforth Hungary had no choice but to maintain her liberty at the cannon's mouth or fall into utter slavery. She foughthow gallantly, the world knows; how beneficently it has yet to learn. Colessal power. Imperial perfidy and domestic treason have done their worst: her blood has been poured out like water; but her spirit is still unbroken, and her experience has not been wasted. There is still justice in Heaven; there is still power in Truth : there is still retribution for Crime; and Hungary shall yet be free!

Mining in North America.

The prospects of mining operations in this country were never more encouraging than at the present time. The discoveries of recent years, and the successful applications of laborsaving machinery, with an increased economy of expenditure both in time and money, have given an unwented impulse to the efforts of enterprisisg capitalists and keen speculators. The future gives promise of an abundant harvest.

The improvement in our knowledge of the geological and mineralogical characteristics of the Western Continent has added greatly to our stores of mineral commercial wealth. The laborious researches of the scientific men of our own country, combined with the observations of their cotemporaries in Europe, show the vast extent and richness of the Mineral Resources of North America. Those who have bestowed any attention on the subject will have remarked the scanty information imparted by encyclopedic publications, even of the highest authority, regarding the general resources of the United States; unquestionably owing to the limited knowledge of the most learned writers upon points connected with the mineral riches of our country. Happily, however, this paucity of information has been done away. The remarkable discoveries of the past few years are events which will mark a new era in the history of the commercial world, and will exert an influence no less vast upon the destinies of the Union. The metals of California, wonderful as they have been for extent and purity, have evidently been but partially developed .-Further discoveries will undoubtedly continue to startle the minds of men, and add new marvels to the long list in which that remarkable country bor, aided by machinery, will increase the officiency of her boundless wealth. But it is not in the new Pacific wonder that

men in this country will make the greatest aver

age profit upon capital and labor expended. The

attractions nearer the homes of the mass must

prove a greater incentive to those who look for steady gain rather than sudden and brilliant successes. There is much solid wealth in the imme. diate vicinity of the thickly-peopled States, which has not been noted in the whirl of commercial adventure and speculation. Public attention is now being turned in these directions. The Cop per Mines of Lake Superior, rich in silver and copper, ghave been followed by new discoveries of copper in Connecticut, which have already been worked with considerable success. The Gold-Mines of Virginia-many new ones having been opened during the year-are yielding larger profits than heretofore, and bid fair to become exceedingly important. The Zinc Mines of New Jersey are also yielding largely and profitably. An English paper, speaking of the unloading of the Frigate St. Lawrence at Southampton, says: The greatest curiosity was a monster block of Zinc ore, weighing about eight tons; about seventy men were employed half an hour in raising it from the hold of the vessel and landing it on the quay. It was lifted by means of the capstan. which was manned by fifty-two men, who were working it in measured step to the music of a fife-The zinc ore came from New Jersey, and is cubical in its form, and measured about four feet in height-The Argentiferous Galena of Arkansas has been worked with profit, and the ore is now shipped to Europe, in view of the quantity of Silver it contains; paying a good per centage despite the cost of transportation: some of it yields 100 ounces to the tun. In Rhode Island and Penn sylvania, Coal is found in quantities apparently inexhaustible, and the revenues of those States are vastly increased. Companies have also been formed in this City for the prosecution of mining operations in Cuba and New-Grenada. There are but a part of the sources of wealth now opening in every direction. The value of property and the demand for domestic products increases from year to year in a direct ratio to the facilities afforded by our numerous Railroads and modes of transportation to valuable markets, and the activity which so peculiarly distinguishes the American People conduces materially to the wealth and prosperity of the whole country.

- But we intended to speak more especially in relation to the Copper Mines on Lake Saperior, and the advices received this Spring of the latest results of the operations in that locality. The Chiff Mine has some fine masses in sight, and never looked so well as now. It will probably ship 1,200 tuns of mineral to market this year, 65 per cent. of which is pure Copper. One im' mense mass has recently been discovered' n consequence of which the stock has increased from \$95 to \$115 per share. The" North American" looks well, and will send a consider. able amount to market. In the "North Western," a vein four feet wide and very rich, has been struck and is now being worked. It promises to be as valuable as the Cliff. The North West looks as favorable as any mine in that dis. trict. The Aztec Mine has no force at work. This location is perforated with ancient diggings for the extent of upward of a mile, and wherever the earth has been removed, rich masses of Cop. per have been found, apparently in large quantities. When a sufficient force is put on, it is believed that the "Aztec" will prove one of the most productive mines on the Ontonagon. The Norwich, Forest and Ohio are generally improv-